Please rewrite the paragraph on page 28 at line 6, as follows:

"Molecular wires" as used herein, means molecules that enhance the ability for a fluid encountering a SAM-coated electrode to communicate electrically with the electrode. This includes conductive molecules or, as mentioned above and exemplified more fully below, molecules that can cause defects in the SAM allowing fluid contact with the electrode. A non-limiting list of additional molecular wires includes 2-mercaptopyridine, 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, dithiothreitol, 1, 2-benzenedithiol, 1, 2-benzenedimethanethiol, benzene-ethanethiol, and 2-mercaptoethylether. Conductivity of a monolayer can also be enhanced by the addition of molecules that promote conductivity in the plane of the electrode. Conducting SAMs can be composed of, but are not limited to: 1) poly (ethynylphenyl) chains terminated with a sulfur; 2) an alkyl thiol terminated with a benzene ring; 3) an alkyl thiol terminated with a DNA base; 4) any sulfur terminated species that packs poorly into a monolayer; 5) all of the above plus or minus alkyl thiol spacer molecules terminated with either ethylene glycol units or methyl groups to inhibit non specific adsorption. Thiols are described because of their affinity for gold in ready formation of a SAM. Other molecules can be substituted for thiols as known in the art from U.S. Patent No. 5,620,820, and other references.

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Please insert the paragraph below on page 38 at line 18.

In certain embodiments, the above-described method to screen for modulation of enzyme activity can be carried out by exposing a colloid particle to a magnetic bead in the presence of a biological or chemical agent adapted for linkage to the magnetic bead and a binding partner of the biological or chemical agent adapted for linkage to the colloid particle, further in the presence of an enzyme having the ability to cleave the agent or binding partner, and, in some embodiments, a candidate drug for moderation of the activity of the enzyme. In some such embodiments, the method involves first exposing the agent and the binding partner to the enzyme, then exposing the particle and the bead to the agent and binding partner.

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